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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH
CENTRAL DIVISION**

KEITH F. BELL, PH.D.,

Plaintiff,

-v-

**MAGNA TIMES, LLC, RICHARD ELLIOTT,
EMILY GOULD, AND THE MAGNA TIMES**

Defendants.

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Case 2:18-cv-00497-DBP

PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Keith F. Bell, Ph.D. ("Dr. Bell" or "Plaintiff"), files this Complaint to recover damages arising from violations of Dr. Bell's intellectual property rights by Defendants Magna

Times, LLC, Richard Elliott, Emily Gould, and The Magna Times (“Defendant”). In support of his claims, Plaintiff states as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times has been, a resident of Texas.
2. Magna Times, LLC is a Utah limited liability company that may be served through its registered agent, Richard Elliot, 514 Americas Way, PMB 8889, Box Elder, SD 57719, or wherever Mr. Elliot may be found.
3. Richard Elliott owns and operates Magna Times, LLC and/or The Magna Times. Mr. Elliott personally directed and controlled certain of the acts of infringement at issue in this case. Mr. Elliott may be served at 514 Americas Way, PMB 8889, Box Elder, SD 57719, or wherever Mr. Elliot may be found.
4. Emily Gould is the current owner and operator of The Magna Times. Ms. Gould personally directed and controlled certain of the acts of infringement at issue in this case. Ms. Gould may be served at 7771 W Glenwood Ave, Magna, UT 84044, or wherever Ms. Gould may be found.
5. “The Magna Times” is a business entity of unknown type, assumed name, and/or an unincorporated associated that is owned and controlled by Defendant Emily Gould. “The Magna Times” is a newspaper that has been publishing hard copy newspapers and an online newspaper since 2017, and is functioning as the successor to Magna Times, LLC. Among other actions, “The Magna Times” published certain infringements at issue in this case, and continued prior infringements. “The Magna Times” may be served through Emily Gould at 7771 W Glenwood Ave, Magna, UT 84044, or wherever Ms. Gould may be found.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 & 1338 in that the claims arise under an act of Congress relating to copyrights. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) over Plaintiff's claims under state law. This Court also has diversity jurisdiction in this case because Plaintiff and Defendant are from different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. There is complete diversity among the parties.

7. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendants because they reside and/or are domiciled in Utah, conduct business in Utah, have their principal places of business in Utah, and committed the wrongful acts at issue in this case in Utah. Without limitation, all of the copyright infringements at issue in this case were published in "The Magna Times," which is a newspaper in Utah owned and/or controlled at all relevant time by the Defendants.

8. Plaintiff contends that there is both specific and general jurisdiction over Defendants in Utah, that Defendants have sufficient minimum contacts to satisfy due process, and that the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants comports with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

9. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this judicial district and because at least one Defendant has its principal place of business and/or domicile in this state within this judicial district and division. Alternatively, there is no other federal judicial district that could adjudicate all claims and all parties in this case.

10. In the event that Defendants file motions to dismiss based on venue and/or jurisdiction, motions to transfer venue, and/or a motion that invokes the doctrine of *forum non*

conveniens or similar theories, Plaintiff requests that he be allowed leave to conduct jurisdiction and venue discovery on an expedited basis. A formal motion will be filed at the appropriate time.

THE FACTS

Dr. Bell and His Sports Psychology Practice

11. Dr. Bell is an internationally recognized sports psychology and performance consultant. He has worked as a sports psychologist with over 500 teams, including the Olympic and national teams for the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Fiji, and the Cayman Islands.

12. In addition to his work with sports teams, Dr. Bell speaks at national and international coaching symposia. Among others, he has been a featured speaker with the American Swim Coaches Association, Australian Coaches Association, Canadian Coaches Association, Japanese Coaches Association, North American Soccer Association, and British Swim Coaches Association.

13. Dr. Bell has also enjoyed success as an athlete and coach. He is a four-time collegiate All-American swimmer, holds numerous world and national masters swim records, and has coached U.S. national, university, collegiate, high school, and club swimming teams.

14. Further, Dr. Bell has authored and had published 10 books and over 80 articles relating to sports psychology and sports performance. He also has been a regular columnist for national swimming publications such as *Swimmers*, *Swimmers Coach*, *SwimSwam*, and *Swim Texas Magazine*, and is a periodic contributor to *Austin Fit Magazine*.

Dr. Bell's Original Literary Work, Winning Isn't Normal

15. In 1981, Dr. Bell wrote the book entitled *Winning Isn't Normal* (“*Winning Isn't Normal*” or the “Infringed Work”), which was first published in 1982. The book has enjoyed

substantial acclaim, distribution, and publicity. Dr. Bell is the sole author of this work and continues to own all rights in the work.

16. Dr. Bell holds a copyright registration for the Infringed Work. A copyright registration certificate for *Winning Isn't Normal* was issued to Dr. Bell by the United States Copyright Office on or about September 21, 1989, with the registration number TX-0002-6726-44. A true and correct copy of the Certificate of Registration is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

17. Since Dr. Bell authored and published the Infringed Work, *Winning Isn't Normal*, he has and continues to promote, distribute, offer for sale, and sell numerous copies of the work. Currently, among others, Dr. Bell offers *Winning Isn't Normal* for sale through Amazon.com and the website keelpublications.com.

18. Dr. Bell has made and continues to make meaningful efforts to create a market for *Winning Isn't Normal* and to protect and enjoy the rights afforded to him under the Copyright Act. Importantly, as part of these efforts, Dr. Bell creates, markets, and sells works derivative of the Infringed Work, such as posters and t-shirts that display a particular passage from *Winning Isn't Normal* (the "WIN Passage"). The WIN Passage is viewed by Dr. Bell and others as the heart of Dr. Bell's literary work *Winning Isn't Normal*. A true and correct copy of the WIN Passage is attached as **Exhibit B**.

19. Dr. Bell owns the domain winningisntnormal.com, which points to the keelpublications.com website where Dr. Bell offers the Infringed Work *Winning Isn't Normal* and derivative works for sale.

20. Due to the popularity of his original work *Winning Isn't Normal*, Dr. Bell has been able to increase his international recognition as an authority in sports psychology and sports performance and has been asked to speak at conferences, symposia, and other engagements as a result.

21. Dr. Bell has offered and continues to offer licenses at fair and reasonable rates to others who wish to publish or otherwise use the popular WIN Passage on the internet or in traditional publishing mediums.

22. Dr. Bell has taken due care to provide notice of his copyright in *Winning Isn't Normal*. Dr. Bell has included pertinent copyright notices on physical and electronic copies of *Winning Isn't Normal* and derivative works, provides pertinent copyright notices on Amazon.com and keelpublications.com, and includes a conspicuous copyright watermark on digital images of derivative works (such as posters) or excerpts that he posts online or otherwise distributes. Dr. Bell also includes information on keelpublications.com regarding how to contact Dr. Bell about obtaining permission to use the WIN Passage or other portions of *Winning Isn't Normal*.

23. Because of Dr. Bell's commercial efforts, Dr. Bell enjoys trademark protection in the word mark WINNING ISN'T NORMAL, which he uses in connection with various goods and services, including his Winning Isn't Normal[®] series of books, of which *Winning Isn't Normal* is part. The United States Patent and Trademark Office issued a trademark registration to Dr. Bell for WINNING ISN'T NORMAL for printed matter on November 4, 2014, with a registration number of 4630749. A copy of the trademark registration is attached as **Exhibit C**.

24. Pursuant to Section 33(b) of the Lanham Act, registration of the WINNING ISN'T NORMAL[®] mark is conclusive evidence of the validity of the registered mark and of Dr. Bell's right to use the registered mark in commerce in connection with the goods or services specified in the registration.

25. As a result of the unique and distinctive nature of Dr. Bell's WINNING ISN'T NORMAL[®] mark and his continued commercial use of the mark, "Winning Isn't Normal" has become widely associated with Dr. Bell and his printed material and related goods and services.

The WINNING ISN'T NORMAL[®] mark is indicative to consumers that printed material and related items bearing the WINNING ISN'T NORMAL[®] mark originate from or are affiliated with, sponsored, or approved by Dr. Bell.

Defendant's Infringement of Dr. Bell's Work

26. The Magna Times is a weekly regional newspaper in Magna, Utah. Defendants own and control the domain www.magnatimes.com. Defendants Magna Times, LLC and Richard Elliott owned and controlled The Magna Times through 2017, after which the publication was taken over by Defendant Gould. The wrongful conduct at issue in the lawsuit occurred before, during, and after the change in ownership.

27. On or about December 20, 2015, a representation of the WIN Passage was published by The Magna Times and sent to its subscribers in the weekly paper. A copy of the WIN Passage as published by The Magna Times is attached as **Exhibit D**.

28. This publication was made without authorization from Dr. Bell and without attribution to Dr. Bell.

29. Also on or about December 20, 2015, a representation of the WIN Passage was posted on www.magnatimes.com. A copy of the post is attached as **Exhibit D**.

30. The post was made without authorization from Dr. Bell and without attribution to Dr. Bell.

31. The Magna Times and Defendants did not contact Dr. Bell to request permission to use Dr. Bell's copyrighted work.

32. Upon information and believe, The Magna Times had numerous subscribers when publication was made, all of whom may have seen the infringement. Due to the globally accessible nature of the Internet, the post on www.magnatimes.com was accessible by users across the world.

Defendant Gould and The Magna Times continued this infringement on www.magnatimes.com after the change in ownership in 2017.

33. Dr. Bell sent a cease and desist letter to The Magna Times in December 2017, and a second attempt to resolve this matter was made by counsel for Plaintiff in February 2018. While Defendants have tacitly acknowledged their liability to Plaintiff, they have steadfastly refused to enter into a settlement agreement that will protect Plaintiff right in the future and compensate him for his injuries.

CLAIM I: COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

34. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph set forth above as if fully set forth again at length herein.

35. Plaintiff owns valid copyright in the Infringed Work.

36. Defendants have, without authorization, copied one or more of the constituent elements of the Infringed Work that are original.

37. Defendants copied the heart of the Infringed Work almost verbatim, rendering the offending works substantially similar to and/or functionally identical to the Infringed Work.

38. Defendants' copying of the Infringed Work was done willfully and intentionally in violation of federal copyright law, with knowledge that an agreement had not been reached with Plaintiff regarding such copying, and with knowledge that neither a license nor an assignment had been granted to Defendants allowing them to copy or use the Infringed Work.

39. Defendants have, without authorization, publicly displayed one or more of the constituent elements of the Infringed Work that are original.

40. Defendants' public display of the heart of the Infringed Work was done willfully and intentionally in violation of federal copyright law, with knowledge that an agreement had not been

reached with Plaintiff regarding such public display, and with knowledge that neither a license nor an assignment had been granted to Defendants allowing them to publicly display the Infringed Work.

41. By so copying and publicly displaying the Infringed Work, Defendants have willfully infringed Plaintiff's copyrights therein, for which infringement Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and to recover damages in the form of either Defendants' actual profits attributable to the infringements or, in the alternative and at Plaintiff's election, statutory damages. Defendants should also be required to pay Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, as authorized by law, associated with its copyright infringement.

CLAIM II: TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

42. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every paragraph set forth above as if fully set forth again at length herein.

43. As a cause of action and ground for relief, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants have engaged in trademark infringement under Section 32(1) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1114(1).

44. The WINNING ISN'T NORMAL trademark is federally registered for use in relation to the following goods: "Printed matter, namely, non-fiction publications, namely, books, booklets, pamphlets, articles, manuals and posters in the field of sports, fitness, and competitive performance and psychology." See the attached trademark registration at **Exhibit C**.

45. The Defendants included Plaintiff's trademark in the publication and post discussed herein. The Defendants used Plaintiff's trademark without the Plaintiff's knowledge or permission and without attribution to Plaintiff.

46. The publication and post lacked Plaintiff's name, and some readers are likely to be confused so as to infer that the text shown in the post was originated by the Defendants, rather than

by Plaintiff, and/or that the infringing publication and post were affiliated with, sponsored, or approved by Plaintiff.

47. Defendants have infringed the Plaintiff's right to be identified and distinguished from others through use of the trademark.

48. Defendants' willful and deliberate acts described above have caused injury and damages to Plaintiff and have caused injury to Plaintiff's goodwill.

49. As a direct and proximate result of said infringement by Defendants, Plaintiff is entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

50. Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's registered trademark and therefore Plaintiff is entitled to costs of suit pursuant to the Lanham Act at 15 U.S.C. § 1117. This is also an exceptional case under the Lanham Act in which attorney fees should be awarded to Plaintiff.

ATTORNEY FEES

51. Because of Defendants' willful and intention infringement of Plaintiff's copyrights, Plaintiff has been required to retain the services of attorneys to protect his rights and interests. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court award costs of court and reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the requested relief, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

52. Plaintiff is also entitled to recover attorney fees for trademark infringement because this is an exceptional case under the Lanham Act.

PRAYER

53. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

54. That the Court issue an injunction prohibiting Defendants and those acting in concert with them from:

(a) Infringing Plaintiff's federal trademark registration;

- (b) Copying, using, or publicly displaying the Infringed Work or constituent elements thereof that are original;
- (c) Creating any derivative works based on the Infringed Work (either individually or with a third party) without first obtaining a license or assignment from Plaintiff that allows Defendant to do so; and
- (d) Otherwise infringing the rights of Plaintiff with respect to the Infringed Work and Plaintiff's trademark.

55. A judgment awarding damages to Plaintiff based on each of the claims asserted herein, including actual, consequential, incidental, and all other types of damages authorized by law necessary to make Plaintiff whole under applicable law;

56. Actual damages, profits, and/or statutory damages based on copyright infringement;

57. Actual damages, profits, and/or statutory damages based on trademark infringement;

58. That an accounting be directed to determine the profits of Defendants resulting from their activities and that such profits be paid over to Plaintiff, increased as the Court finds to be just under the circumstances;

59. Reasonable and necessary attorney fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, the Lanham Act, and other law;

60. The injunctive relief and all necessary findings requested herein;

61. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the highest rate allowed by law;

62. Costs of bringing this claim; and

63. Such other relief at law or in equity to which Plaintiff shows himself justly entitled.

DATED August 30, 2018.

PARSONS BEHLE & LATIMER

/s/ Grace S. Pusavat

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